"THE AMERICAN

Leading Incidents and Episodes of the War of the Rebellion.

By HORACE GREELEY.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN. (Continued.)

THE FORCES ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE REASONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF REBEL TROOPS-A DISCUSSION OF THE CAUSES AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF

The forces actually engaged in this ascertained. celebrated battle, so decisive in its re-000 on either side; while the comdisposal of the respective commanders, our officers meant them any harm, and regiment should have been organized or that black Monday lowered upon the were, on either side, not far from 35,000.

But the rebels, who were somewhat fewer at daybreak, fought under the encouraging stimulus of a knowledge that every hour, as it passed, added to their strength; that each railroad train arriving at the Junction brought fresh brigade after brigade to their support; and these, as they arrived, were hastened to that part of the field whereon their services could be most effective: while our men, who had been called to arms at 2 o'clock in the morning, and had generally thrown aside their knapsacks and haversacks to facilitate their movements, had been 14 hours marching -some of them on the double-quick for miles—or fighting, and were utter-ly exhausted and faint with hunger and thirst; while not a single company hes been added to their numbers.

Some regiments fought badly, and had been demoralized and dispersed prior to the general catastrophe; but the great majority evinced a courage and devotion which, under favoring auspicies, would have commanded victory. They gave way only when hope seemed dead-when the ever-increasing hosts of their foes not only outnumbered them in their front, but filled the woods on their right flank, exposing them to an enfilading fire, which they could not return with effect; and, their defeat once confessed, the confusion and panic of their flight are explained, not excused, by the fact that, owing to the long detour they had necessarily made in advancing to the attack, pursuant to the plan of battle, their line of retreat lay in part along the front of the foe, much fortunes of the day turned against them.

CAUSES OF DISASTER. The causes of this disaster, so shamefully misstated and perverted at the time, are now generally understood. No one could, at this day, repeat the misrepresentations that for the moment prevailed, without conscious, palpable guilt and ignominy. The true, controlling reasons of our defeat are, briefly, these:

our side was that spirit of hesitation, of indecision, of calculated delay, of stolid from Cumberland to Fortress Monroe, divided into three or four distinct armies, under the command of militia ing been put off so long as possible, was made, as we have seen, on the 24th a column of 50,000 men should have and gathering them into something which receive from admiring, cheering thoutaken the road to Richmond, with their should bear once more the semblance of sands the guerdon of his valor. Hence, commander in their midst, even though he had to travel in an ambulance. Moving slowly, steadily, cautiously forward, our army should have been reinforced by two or three fresh regiments nuvers at every opportunity. On or 100,000 strong, should have been before Richmond, not then fortified to any serious extent, and should have replaced ing all their strength from the Shenandoah on the one side to the James on the other, were barely able, on the 21st -three weeks after we should have been before Richmond-to beat a third of our regiments that might and should have confronted them.

able on any hypothesis consistent with common sense, and lovalty.

III. The failure of Gen. Scott to send forward with Gen. McDowell a force adequate to provide against all contingencies. The fact that 20,000 volunteers remained idle and useless, throughout that eventful Sunday, in and immediately around Washington-Scott having obstinately resisted entreaties that they should be dispatched to the front-insisting that McDowell had "men enough "-that he needed no cavalry, etc .- of itself attests strongly the imbecility and lack of purpose that then presided over our military councils. IV. The rebels were kept thoroughly

1Pollard, in his "Southern History,"

"Cur effective force of all arms ready for action on the field, on the eventful morning, was less than 30,000 men." This was before the arrival of that portion of Johnston's army led to the field by Kirby Smith, and afterward commanded by Elzey, or the brigade of Early—to say nothing of the reinforcements that were received during the day from the direction of Richmond. life.

acquainted by their confederates, left by lent to reading the Riot Act to an ex-

partment barely two days before our as significant and imposing as taking a that day and evening; so that, on Monadvance reached Centerville; but, the glass of cider. official positions of the gravest responsi- by keen competitors for the coveted than the truth as the former had been bility; and whatever it was important privilege of raising more batteries and better: our army had been utterly de-

To cross the Potomac, a little below tated to enlist for the war. sults and so important in its conse- or above our camps, was never difficult; It was entirely proper to call out the Washington lay at the mercy of the quences, were probably not far frem 25- and, once across, trusty messengers knew organized and uniformed militia as enemy, who were soon to advance to the batants actually on the battlefield, or to take them to the rebel lines. The protect the public property until volun- cities. so near it as to be practically at the Confederate chiefs knew which among teers could be raised; but no single Never before had so black a day as

movement being rapid, the rebels left | The Government had only to call for tives from our grand army was pourhere many articles in their hasty flight, any number of men it required, to serve | ing into Washington, a heedless, harmand, among them, a copy of this map, during the pleasure of Congress, or till less, worthless mob, the loyal States were which was supposed to be unknown to the overthrow of the rebellion, and they exulting over accounts of a decisive three weeks following the battle, genall but a few of our highest officers. It | could have been had at once. Regiments | triumph. was so throughout. Washington swarmed | were pressed upon it from all sides; and with traitors, many of them holding the hotels of Washington were crowded for Beauregard to know he speedily fresh battalions. None asked for shorter stroyed—cut to pieces, with a loss of the preceding month, had been defend-

day morning, when the crowd of fugi-

But a few hours brought different advices; and these were as much worse terms to serve, or would have then hesi- twenty-five to thirty thousand men, besides all its artillery and munitions, and where to find fleet horses and sure guides minute men to defend Washington and capture and sack our great commercial

No one who did not share in the sad straggle into Washington, instead of Davis, Floyd, etc., in our service, with cited mob, and sending a squad of police experience will be able to realize the being peremptorily stopped at the bridges everything that took place or was medi- to disperse it. Hence, the many prison- consternation which the news of this and sent back to the encampments of tated on our side; and so were able to ers of war taken with arms in their discomfiture-grossly exaggerated-dif- their several regiments, is only to be anticipate and baffle every movement hands, in West Virginia and Missouri, fused over the loyal portion of our accounted for on the hypothesis that had, up to this time, been quite com- country. Only the tidings which had the reason of our military magnates Thus, a military map or plan of the monly permitted to go at large on taking reached Washington up to 4 o'clock-all had been temporarily dethroned, so as region directly west of Washington had an oath of fidelity to the Constitution presaging certain and decisive victory to divest them of all moral responsi been completed for use at the War De- a process which, in their view, was about were permitted to go north by telegraph | bility. CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT. The consequences of this defeat were

sufficiently serious. Our 75,000 threemonths men, whose term of enlistment, for the most part, expired within the erally made haste to quit the service and seek their several firesides at the earliest possible moment. Our armies were thus depleted with a rapidity rarely equaled; and the Government, which, throughout ing itself as it best could against importunities and entreaties to be allowed to furnish a regiment here or a battery there was glad thenceforth to take all that offered, and to solicit where it had been so earnestly solicited. The Nation woke from a dream of invincibility and easy triumph to find itself inextricably involved in a desperate and dubious struggle for life. And the thinly disguised or utterly undisguised exultation wherewith the news of this disaster was received by thousands whose sympathy with the rebels had hitherto been sup- Abstract of the Important Propressed, or only indulged in secret, proved that, in the struggle now upon us, the Republic could not count on the support even of all those who still claimed to be loyal to the Constitution and Union.

SECESSIONIST CAUSE STRENGTHENED. On the other hand, the rebellion was lacked the power or the courage to re-sist, yet whose hearts were still with confirmed without comment or delay. their whole country and the old flag, now abandoned the Union as hopelessly lost, and sought, by zeal in the Senator Davis said the Committee precause of the rebellion, to efface the recollection of their past coldness and infidelity; while no one who had previously been a rebel any longer cherished a shadow of doubt that the independence of the lates the veteran statesman "upon your Confederacy was secured. The vote of Tennessee for secession, the sudden uprising of a great rebel army in Missouri, and the strengthening of the cause and its defenders everywhere, owe much of their impulse to the dispatches which flashed over the rejoicing South assurances that the grand army of the North, 35,000 to 50,000 strong, had been utterly routed and dispersed by Beauregard's 15,000 to 20,000 Confederates.

Yet it is to be added that, whatever the exultation of one party, the depression of the other was not without its compensations. The North, at first stunned was ultimately rather chastened and sobered than disheartened or unnerved intoxicated by its astounding success, expended in fruitless exultation energies that might better have been devoted to preparation for future and more determined struggles.

If, as the Confederates were told, 15,000 of their raw recruits, badly armed and provided, had sufficed to rout and scatter double or treble their number of Yankees, superbly equipped for the contest, what need could there be for self-denial and sacrifice and a general volunteering to recruit their victorious armies? They hastily concluded that the struggle was virtually over-that nothing remained but to prescribe the terms on which peace should be accorded to the vanquished; and this delusion continued for months undispelled and

And thus, while the instant effect of the tidings was the doubling of the rebel numbers in the field and a reduction of ours by half, yet a few weeks sufficed to efface this disparity, and the expiration of three months saw our forces swelled once more till they exceeded those of the enemy. The Nation, flung headlong to the earth, and temporarily paralyzed by her fall, rose at length with a truer appreciation of the power, the purpose and the venom of her foes, and a firmer resolve that they should be grappled with and overcome.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE. - The great events of the civil war were never told in stronger or more entertaining style than by the great Greeley. The splendid features of this history are to be read in many forthcoming

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALL HANDS. By Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

"All Hands" is the title chosen by Zogbaum for his portfolio of sketches of our sailors, their boats and officers. Just now, when all of our interest is centered in our gallant ships and their crews, and when the worth of our Navy is undergoing its trial so well, this book comes with particular interest. Most of us have absolutely no idea of what the daily life on our warships means or of what naval warfare means. We had become somewhat familiar with the sailing vessels and wooden ships through pictures, but the modern iron-clad and her guns and men has been so little pictured that we have only the slightest imaginings as to what she is really like. But the artist Zogbaum the conning tower with the Captain at the signal board and the man at the wheel. There are pictures of our sailors in their lazy times, and at moments of great stress and action, and everywhere he has pictured them as the lot of clear eyed, firm-jawed, Public Buildings of Washington. By Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

The Brady War-Views. From photographs taken during the war.

The Santa Fe Trail in the Old Days, and A Journey to the Manitoba Country in 1849. Both by Gen. John Pope.

Reminiscences of Gettysburg. By Jas. Fulton, M. D. War Events in East Tennessee. By W. E. Doyle.

Sabers Again to the Front. By Birney McLean. '

The Shelby Raid. By Wiley Britton.

The Pennsylvania Reserves. By R. E. McBride.

The Piring on Fort Sumter. By a young Ohio mechanic. Scouting Adventures. Thrilling episodes of army life. By Maj. Henry Romeyn.

And many other attractions. arrangements

ASTHMA'S PROGRESS.

From Cold to Cure. No relief in other remedies.

than asthma. It interferes alike with business and with pleasure. It prevents enjoyment of the day and makes the night a terror. A remedy for asthma would be hailed by thousands as the greatest possi-ble boon that could be offered them. There is a remedy for asthma. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cured hundreds of cases of this disease, and testimonials to its efficacy from those who have tried the remedy are multiplying with every year.
The cases presented in the testimonials that follow, may be saken as exemplifying the quick and radical action of this great

I attempted to lie down on my bed. A friend recommending Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral, I began to take it, and soon obtained relief, and finally, was completely cured. Since then, I have used this medicine in

my family with great success for colds, coughs, and croup."—S. HUTTER, Editor "Rolink" (Polish), Stevens Point, Wis.

There are many medicines that palliate caught a severe cold which resulted in asthma. There are few that do more than relieve for a time the oppressed breathing of the sufferer. There are few diseases more troublesome and more irritating ral, and was completely cured."—H. G. length made use of Ayer's Cherry Pecto-ral, and was completely cured."-H. G. KITCHELL, Greenwood, Miss.

"Some time since I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a bad cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians, and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief. Finally I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time was entirely cured."-J. Rosells, Victoria, Tex.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known the world over as one of the most effective "About a year ago, I caught a bad cold chitis, and all affections of the throat and which resulted in asthma so severe that I lungs. It is not, as are so with sufficient and was threatened with sufficient and lungs. lungs. It is not, as are so many cough medicines, a mere "soothing syrup," a temporary relief and palliative, but it is a radical remedy, dealing directly with disease and promptly healing it. In response to a wide demand Dr. Aver's Cherry Pectoral is now put up in half size bottles, sold at half price—50 cents. More about Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in Ayer's "Rolink" (Polish), Stevens Point, Wis.

Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. Sent free, on request, by the J. C.

While on the Gasconade River, Ga., I Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ceedings.

In the Senate, on April 26, the nominations of William R. Day, of Ohio, to be Secretary of State, to succeed John Sherman, resigned, and John B. Moore, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice William R. Day, were received. immensely strengthened and consolidated | Judge Day's nomination was favorably by its victory. Tens of thousands Relations without the formality of a meetthroughout the South, who had hitherto submitted in silence to proceedings which they condemned and deplored, but

Senator White suggested the propriety of

President McKinley, on April 26, sent to Mr. Sherman, who resigned on account of useful and distinguished career, covering a period of nearly half a century in the pu'elic service, and filled with exceptional honor and success. Your great service has added luster to American statesmanship, and will always be gratefully remembered by your fellow-countrymen.

were made. Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the measure to the House and it was ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The minority were given until to-morrow to file

Mr. Dingley gave notice that he would call the bill up the next day.

In the Senate, on April 27, the nomination of Prof. John B. Moore to be First Assistant Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was confirmed. In the House, the debate on the war evenue bill began. Mr. Dingley said the oill was distinctly a war measure forced apon the country by the war with Spain, n which we were now engaged. Mr. Ding-

ley called attention to the vast cost of modern engines of war, which made war now much more costly than formerly. This lemand upon our resources, he said, came ust as the country was emerging from a ong period of deficiencies of revenue and vas beginning to see the light.

the American people stood shoulder to ful termination the war we had undertaken. Mr. Dingley said that unless all signs failed the war would not be a three months' affair, nor a six months' affair, and that the more preparations we made both for offense and defense the shorter it would be.

able cost of the war. Mr. Sayers, while 000,000, when Congress would meet again in December. A plethoric Treasury in time of war, he argued, would invite endless schemes of speculators until the money

Mr. Dingley pointed out that the pro vision for \$500,000,000 of bonds was simply an authorization. If not needed, all the

Mr. Dingley briefly discussed the propobond proposition. The Supreme Court had decided the tax unconstitutional, and yet it was proposed, in place of an authorization to borrow money, to remand the Government to what would come out of a law suit which had already been decided against the Government.

surcities of finance which was never heard of beyond the borders of the United States. Mr. Bailey remarked that Mr. Dingley had said the bill followed closely the system of war taxation which obtained at the close of the civil war. That system, Mr. Bailey said, had been followed in respect to those taxes which fell most heavily upon the producing and consuming classes. Beer, tobacco and other articles were taxed, but in one respect, in his opinion, utterly indefensible, the system in vogue in the civil war had been discarded. The tax on bank capital and bank de-

posits was omitted. At one-half of one per cent. such a tax would produce \$10,-000,000. If there was one species of property above all others that ought to be the subject of extraordinary taxation, it was

was, his side of the House would take the bill if the other side would accept their proposition for an income tax, which would provide an additional increase of \$100,-

Mr. Bailey also contended for the proposition to coin \$48,000,000 of the silver seigniorage, and to that he thought an issue of \$48,000,000 of legal tender notes could be added with propriety. The green-back circulation could be extended that far without danger. Discussing the question of the Supreme

Court's decision on the income tax case. he declared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly. He felt that the decision of the Court was

acteristic poses, goes to make up a ve y did not believe it. If there ever was a complete, interesting, and artistic set of drawings.

war was the direct result of the wish and purpose of the people themselves, it was in this case.

"It cannot be said that the President of the United States has plunged his country into war. Instead of having tried to inflame the

public opinion of the country he has tried to moderate and direct it. Instead of throwing away the prospect of a peaceful settlement he has allied himself with every honorable influence in favor of such a solution of the perilous questions involved.

Mr. Bell (Colo., R.) in stating the position of the Populists announced his unalterable opposition to the bond provision of the bill. Nothing, he declared, could cause such a shudder among the people of the country as the announcement that they were to be saddled with another bond

Brief speeches were made by others.

In the Senate, on April 28, many bills of minor importance were passed. The House passed an urgency war measure repealing the limitations upon purchase of Quartermaster's supplies during the war with Spain. Mr. Hull explained that the measure was deemed urgently necessary by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to avoid embarrassment in the war preparations in prog-

The House resumed consideration of the Mr. Payne (R., N. Y.) said that plined armies and seasoned soldiers Spain at present had the advantage, and that it was therefore the part of prudence to supply the Government with all the pecuniary means necessary to recruit and prepare

our army for the field. Mr. Dalzell (Pa., R.), in support of the bill, said that the loans proposed to be floated by the pending bill could not be avoided. He regarded the bond provision of the bill as its most beneficent feature. Mr. McClellan (N. Y., D.), said that on

all questions involving the honor and safety of the Nation there should be no difference of opinion. This was no time to play politics or draw party lines. If his own ideas as to how the war revenue should be raised did not prevail, if the views of the majority were not voted down, he declared that he should feel it to be his duty as a man and as an American to ignore personal predilections and party loctrines and vote for the bill.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa, R.) made an eloquent appeal to the members to lay aside party politics and give cash without reserve to the Government to prosecute the

Taxation there must be. The step we have taken has already cut down our revenues and all our estimates are gone. We need men, bullets and cash. Let us move up like brothers.

In the House, on April 29, after fiveminute speeches for two hours, amend-

bond feature of the bill, ranging from a come tax provision to an authorization

for an issue of \$150,000,000 greenbacks. But all were voted down. At 4 o'clock the bill, under the order, was reported to the House. As Chairman Dingley had had no opportunity to offer amendments agreed upon by the majority of the ways and Means Committee, he offered as a substitute a bill containing these

larity of this proceeding, but the Speaker held that it was in order. There were many protests from the Democratic side against this parliamentary move, and Mr. Bland insisted upon the reading of the substitute in full. The reading occupied

almost an hour. Mr. Dingley briefly explained the Comprevious question. The substitute was then adopted without division.

At the last minute the Democrats decided to offer a motion to recommit with instructions to report back the income tax roposition as an amendment to the bill instead of as a substitute for the bond pro-This was due to the fact that a number

of Democrats had declined to vote to strike out the bond provision. The motion was defeated-134 to 173. Four Republicans voted with the Democrats and Popu-The Democrats, Populists and four Re-

publicans, Messrs. Bartholdt, of Missouri; Bromwell, of Ohio; Johnson of Indiana, and White, of Illinois, voted for the motion. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and it was passed-181

On the final passage of the bill, the Democrats and Populists, with six exceptions, voted solidly against it. The Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Cummings, McClellan and Griggs, of New York; Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, McAleer, of Pennsylvania, and Wheeler, of Alabama. Two Republicans, Messrs. Linney, of North Carolina, and Thorp, of Virginia,

voted with the opposition. A number of Democrats declined to vote. The conference report on the Naval appropriation bill was disposed of Saturday in the House, after a long debate, by a vote to nonconcurrence. The report went back to the Senate with specific instructions to bank deposits, the only form of property strike out that amendment which looks owned by one class which was used by officers who make valuable inventions. Mr. Bailey declared that, imperfect as it | Many members contended that naval officers, educated at Government expense, and

assured of life support on entering the service, were not entitled to compensation for inventions. Other members contended stoutly that it was equitable on the part of the Government to pay for such inventions,

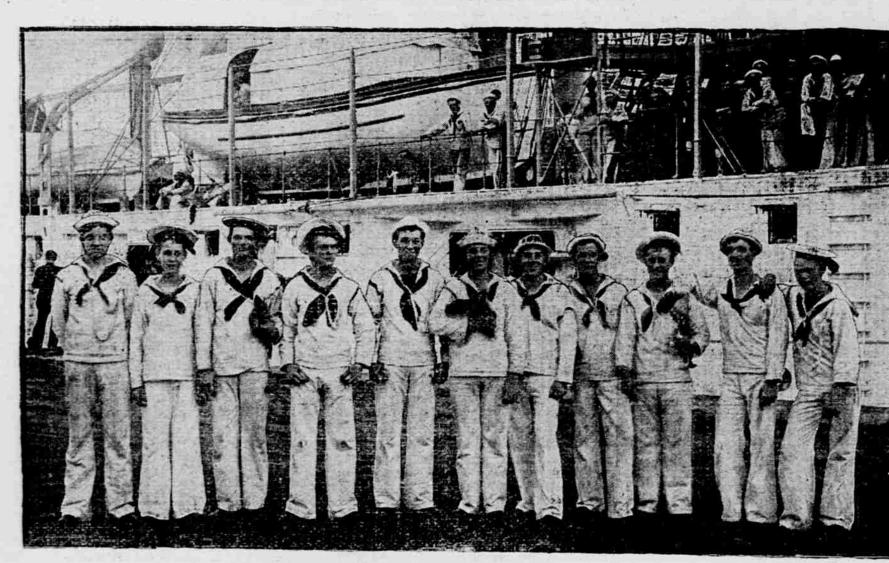
> Emergency Call. [Cincinnati Equirer.]

Black-Suppose we celebrate our silver wedding next week. Mrs. Black-But we have been marriep only 12 years. Black-I know that, but we need the silver."

A Dainty Morsel.

Philadelphia North American. 1 "That missionary," said the cannibal King, smacking his lips, "may rot have been a diplomat, but, all the same, he was a prime minister."

Nervous Exhaustion Horsford's Acid Phosphate le supremely beneficial. Shun Substitutes. - Put up only in bottles



THE SHIP'S BOYS.

This is a merry lot of blue-jacket youngsters. They have lined than three times their number of old barnacle-backs. But they up to be photographed, are doing their best to "look pleasant," have the making of first-class sailors in them, and the history of the American Navy shows that those merry young cubs can be depended on in a fight till the last gun is fired. A myriad of agoing in the Navy, and probably give their officers more trouble brave stories are told to their credit.

to Centerville than they were when the countervail the march of Johnston to that the rebel troops were better handled It would have been easy, with ordi-

seriously wounded that he was necessarily | ning of the conflict. L. The fundamental, fatal error on either had control of Runyon's Division, field, observed to one who asked him, obstruction, which guided our military ordered the bulk of it to advance that without any. In short, our army was utterly unassailed, were unseen and uncouncils, scattering our forces and para- morning on Centerville, so as to have projected like a bolt, not wielded like a lyzing our efforts. Had any real pur- had it well in hand to precipitate on the sword. pose of suppressing the rebellion been foe at the decisive moment; or, if he cherished by Gen. Scott, he would never was so hampered by Scott that he was fighting on that disastrous day, was have scattered our Eastern forces along not at liberty to do this, he should have largely composed of the bravest and the line of the Potomac and Chesapeake, refused to attack, and resigned the com- truest patriots in the Union, it conmand of the army, rather than fight a tained, also, much indifferent material. battle so fettered. After the mischief | Many, in the general stagnation and was done, Runyon's Division was ordered | dearth of employment, had voluntereed officers who had never smelt burning forward from Fairfax-of course, to no powder, unless in a squirrel-hunt. His purpose. But it should, at least, have be no serious fighting; that the rebels advance across the Potomac, after hav- been promptly employed to block completely with its bayonets the roads lead- be a promenade, a frolic, and, ultimately, ing to Washington, sternly arresting the a compromise, which would send everyof May. Within one week thereafter, flight of the panic-stricken fugitives, one home, unharmed and exultant, to

VI. The original call of President and others gave way and scattered, or Lincoln on the States, for 75,000 militia fled, just when they were most needed. error. It resulted naturally from that commanding the Fifth (reserve) Diviseach day, being exercised in field ma- obstinate infatuation which would be- ion, was drunk throughout the action, lieve, in defiance of all history and and playing the buffoon; riding about before the 1st day of July, this array, probability, that an aristocratic con- to attract observation, with two hats on ting in a rebellion based on an artificial however, he was pretty certainly a property valued at Four Thousand Mil- traitor, and was not ordered to advance. the Stars and Stripes on the steeples of lions of Dollars, and wielding the re- it is hardly probable that his drunken- should have lost 10,000 of the best armed,

untimely and unfortunate. He was so movements of his forces after the begin-

borne from the field. Gen. Heintzel- Gov. Sprague, who fought through man, commanding the Third Division, the day as Brigadier with the 2d R. I. was also wounded; not as severely, but | whose Colonel, Slocum, and Major, Balso as to disable him. Gen. McDowell lou, were both left dead on the battleguarding his line of communication, or near the close of the fight, what were his he had not. If he had, he should have orders, that he had been fighting all day depressed but unshaken, dantless and

VIII. Although our army, before under a firm conviction that there would were not in earnest; that there would some regiments were very badly officered,

to serve three months, was a deplorable IX. Col. D. J. Miles, a Marylander. spiracy of 30 years' standing, culmina- his head, one within the other. As,

which might be confidently trusted enlisted during that springtide of Na- loyal hearts of the North; and the never to take them at disadvantage. tional enthusiasm for any term short of leaden, weeping skies reflected and they evidently had no more apprehent the duration of the war. of whose strength was actually nearer sion that Patterson would obstruct or VII. It is impossible not to perceive pathize with, the general gloom.

Manassas than that Breckinridge or during the conflict than ours. Gen. nary effort and care, to have gathered

battalions, that were wending their way slowly back to their old encampmants along the south bank of the Potomac, heard from; while the panic-stricken racers filled and distended the general ear with their tales of impregnable intrenchments and masked batteries, of regiments slaughtered, brigades utterly cut to pieces, etc., making out their miserable selves to be about all that was

That these men were allowed thus to

"I could not, as I have said more early. push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three

was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition.

militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time; and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the main at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted: and the next morning when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of

that city by the Fourth, at least. That sources of 10 or 12 States, having nearly ness did any serious damage, save as it drilled, officered, and disciplined troops in we had ample force to do this, is now beyond doubt; for the rebels, gatherin 60 or 90 days by some process equivalives were in his hands.

| 10,000,000 people, was to be put down lives were in his hands. | 10,000,000 people, was to be put down lives were in his hands. | 10,000,000 people, was to be put down lives were in his hands.

We announce this week that we have already sent to the front | Napoleon and His Marshals. By J. T. Headley. Splendidly II. The flagrant disobedience and as our special war correspondent Maj. Henry Romeyn. He illustrated. defection of Gen. Patterson, unaccount- is heard from in this week's issue. His record as a soldier and his talents as a writer warrant great expectations.

the possession, on his part, of courage, M. Godfrey, of the U. S. Light Artillery. Awake and imbued with the spirit of this enterprising age, we have stopped at nothing in the way of trouble and expense to secure attractions. Our object is to enlist the largest army of readers marshaled

under the flag of any publisher in America. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a current review of the great questions which occupy men's thoughts from week to week. The interests of the Nation are paramount, and therefore such important matters as the Spanish-American war, Hawaiian annexation, British complications, and Alaskan gold discoveries are treated in a the war. cyclopedic manner as they arise.

With all these features THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a pictorial paper, illustrated as well as any monthly magazine. We are now

The Story of Paul Jones. By Augustus Buell, author of

The Cannoneer." This writer needs no introduction, as his place in the regards of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is estab-A File of Infantrymen. By John McElroy.

The American Conflict. By Horace Greeley. The most trenchant review of the events of the war period extant. A com-Fighting Them Over. Brief stories of thrilling incidents

contributed by soldiers themselves.

The Forbes War Pictures. The truest and most spirited sketches of army life produced by any artist of the war. Uncle Snowball. Pussonai Rekoljekshuns of an Army Cook. A series of inimtable sketches depicting the ludicrous side of camp

Burnett would do them mortal harm in McDowell, who does not appear to have and remanded to their camps or forts actively participated in any former bat- around Alexandria or Arlington all the V. The fall, very early in the action, the but that of Buena Vista, where he wretched stragglers to whom fear had of Gen. David Hunter, commanding the served as Aid to Gen. Wool, seems to lent wings, and who, throwing away their by its great disaster; while the South, Second or leading Division, was most have had very little control over the arms and equipments, and abandoning

all semblance of military order or discipline, had rushed to the Capital to hide therein their shame behind a cloud of exaggerations and falsehoods. The still effective batteries, the solid

left of the army.

Note.-Gen. McDowell, in his official

months' volunteers, whose term of service

"On the eve of the battle, the 4th Pa. volunteer artillery of the New York Sti

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Some Features of The National Tribune, 1898. Si Klegg as a Veteran. One of the most popular stories

"Three Months in the Confederacy." I By Col. (now Lieut.-Gen.) Fremantle, of the British Army. A Hunting Trip on the Amazons. By Dr. J. H. Porter.

The following, among other things, will appear in future at an early date: A Loyal Home Worker Abroad. By Elsie Pomeroy Mc-Elroy. This is a series of letters from Europe by this gifted young writer, with whose work our readers are familiar.

Inside of Rebeldom. By Dr. J. P. Cannon. A second in-stallment of this graphic narrative, going back to the beginning of the war.

The Truth of History. This will be the actual history of the war, drawn from official sources, told in an interesting way, and set in opposition to the rebel side of the story.

100th Pa. By J. R. Holibaugh.

Battle Days of the Roundheads. A sketch of the famous

The Santa Fe Trail in the Old Days, and A Journey to the Manitoba Country in 1849. Both by Gen. John Pope.

And many other attractions, arrangements for which are in progress.